



Read our research on: [Congress](#) | [Economy](#) | [Gender](#)



# Pew Research Center



RESEARCH TOPICS ▾ ALL PUBLICATIONS METHODS SHORT READS TOOLS & RESOURCES EXPERTS ABOUT

[Home](#) > [Research Topics](#) > [Politics & Policy](#) > [Political Issues](#) > [Gun Policy](#)

FEBRUARY 3, 2022



## What the data says about gun deaths in the U.S.

BY JOHN GRAMLICH

More Americans died of gun-related injuries in 2020 than in any other year on record, according to recently published statistics from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). That included a record number of gun murders, as well as a near-record number of gun suicides. Despite the increase in such fatalities, the *rate* of gun deaths – a statistic that accounts for the nation’s growing population – remains below the levels of earlier years.

Here’s a closer look at gun deaths in the United States, based on a Pew Research Center analysis of data from the CDC, the FBI and other sources. You can also read key public opinion findings about U.S. gun violence and gun policy in [our recent roundup](#).

**How we did this** ⊕

**How many people die from gun-related injuries in the**

**Suicides accounted for more than half of U.S. gun deaths in 2020**

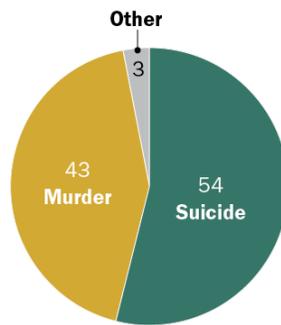


**Pew Research Center**

Please take a short survey to help us improve our website.

[Take Survey](#) [No Thank You](#)

% of U.S. gun deaths, by type



Note: "Other" includes gun deaths that were unintentional, involved law enforcement or had undetermined circumstances.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

In 2020, the most recent year for which complete data is available, 45,222 people died from gun-related injuries in the U.S., according to the CDC. That figure includes gun murders and gun suicides, along with three other, less common types of gun-related deaths tracked by the CDC: those that were unintentional, those that involved law enforcement and those whose circumstances could not be determined. The total *excludes* deaths in which gunshot injuries played a contributing, but not principal, role. (CDC fatality statistics are based on information contained in official death certificates, which identify a single cause of death.)

### What share of U.S. gun deaths are murders and what share are suicides?

Though they tend to get less public attention than gun-related murders, suicides have long accounted for the [majority of U.S. gun deaths](#). In 2020, 54% of all gun-related deaths in the U.S. were suicides (24,292), while 43% were murders (19,384), according to the CDC. The remaining gun deaths that year were unintentional (535), involved law enforcement (611) or had undetermined circumstances (400).

### What share of *all* murders and suicides in the U.S. involve a gun?

Nearly eight-in-ten (79%) U.S. murders in 2020 – 19,384 out of 24,576 – involved a firearm. That marked the highest percentage since at least 1968, the earliest year for which the CDC has online records. A little over half (53%) of all suicides in 2020 – 12,808 out of 24,292 – involved a gun, a percentage that has generally remained

### How has the number of U.S. gun deaths changed over time?

The 45,222 total gun deaths in 2020 were by far the most in a decade, a 25% increase from 2015, and a 25% increase from five years prior.



Pew Research Center

Please take a short survey to help us improve our website.

Gun murders, in particular, have climbed sharply in recent years. The 19,384 gun murders that took place in 2020 were the most since at least 1968, exceeding the previous peak of 18,253 recorded by the CDC in 1993. The 2020 total represented a 34% increase from the year before, a 49% increase over five years and a 75% increase over 10 years.

The number of gun suicides has also risen in recent years – climbing 10% over five years and 25% over 10 years – and is near its highest point on record. The 24,292 gun suicides that took place in 2020 were the most in any year except 2018, when there were 24,432.

### How has the rate of U.S. gun deaths changed over time?

While 2020 saw the highest total *number* of gun deaths in the U.S., this statistic does not take into account the nation’s growing population. On a per capita basis, there were 13.6 gun deaths per 100,000 people in 2020 – the highest rate since the mid-1990s, but still well below the peak of 16.3 gun deaths per 100,000 people in 1974.

#### U.S. gun suicide and gun murder rates have increased in recent years, but remain below past highs

Gun deaths per 100,000 people (age-adjusted), by type



Note: Gun murders and suicides between 1968 and 1978 are classified by the CDC as involving firearms and explosives; those between 1979 and 2020 include firearms only.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

The gun murder and gun suicide rates in the U.S. both remain below their peak levels. There were 6.2 gun murders per 100,000 people in 2020, below the rate of 7.2 recorded in 1974. And there were 7.0 gun suicides per 100,000 people measured in 1977. (One caveat when considering the 1970s gun murders and gun suicides between 1968 and 1978 are firearms *and* explosives. In subsequent years, they are classified as firearms only.)

### Which states have the highest and lowest gun death



**Pew Research Center**

Please take a short survey to help us improve our website.



This is a difficult question to answer because [there is no single, agreed-upon definition](#) of the term “mass shooting.” Definitions can vary depending on factors including the number of victims and the circumstances of the shooting.

The FBI collects data on “active shooter incidents,” which it defines as “one or more individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area.” Using the FBI’s definition, 38 people – excluding the shooters – [died in such incidents in 2020](#).

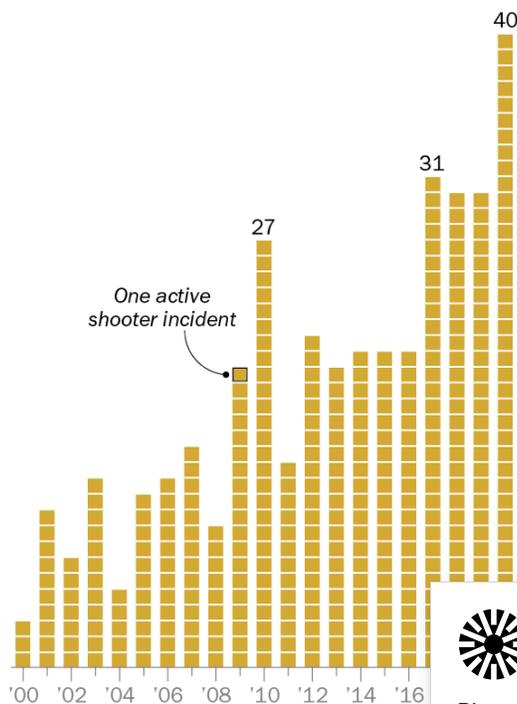
The Gun Violence Archive, an online database of gun violence incidents in the U.S., defines mass shootings as incidents in which four or more people are shot, even if no one was killed (again excluding the shooters). Using this definition, 513 people [died in these incidents in 2020](#).

Regardless of the definition being used, fatalities in mass shooting incidents in the U.S. account for a small fraction of all gun murders that occur nationwide each year.

### How has the number of mass shootings in the U.S. changed over time?

#### Active shooter incidents have become more common in U.S. in recent years

Number of active shooter incidents, by year



Note: “Active shooter incidents” are defined by the FBI as “one or more individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area.” Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

**Pew Research Center**

Please take a short survey to help us improve our website.

The same definitional issue that makes it challenging to arrive at an exact number of mass shooting fatalities comes into play when trying to determine the frequency of U.S. mass shootings over time. The unpredictability of these incidents also complicates matters: As Rand Corp. noted in a [research brief](#), “Chance variability in the annual number of mass shooting incidents makes it challenging to discern a clear trend, and trend estimates will be sensitive to outliers and to the time frame chosen for analysis.”

The FBI found an [increase in active shooter incidents](#) between 2000 and 2020. There were three such incidents in 2000; by 2020, that figure had increased to 40.

### Which types of firearms are most commonly used in gun murders in the U.S.?

In 2020, handguns were involved in 59% of the 13,620 U.S. gun murders and non-negligent manslaughters for which data is available, according to the FBI. Rifles – the category that includes guns [sometimes referred to as “assault weapons”](#) – were involved in 3% of firearm murders. Shotguns were involved in 1%. The remainder of gun homicides and non-negligent manslaughters (36%) involved other kinds of firearms or those classified as “type not stated.”

It’s important to note that the FBI’s statistics do not capture the details on *all* gun murders in the U.S. each year. The FBI’s data is based on information voluntarily submitted by police departments around the country, and not all agencies participate or provide complete information each year.

*Note: This is an update of a post originally published on Aug. 16, 2019.*

Topics [Political Issues](#), [Gun Policy](#)

SHARE THIS LINK:

<https://pewrsr.ch/3opljwS>



**John Gramlich** is an associate director at Pew Research Center.

[POSTS](#) | [BIO](#) | [TWITTER](#) | [EMAIL](#)

### Sign up for our weekly newsletter

Fresh data delivered Saturday mornings



Enter email address...



Pew Research Center

Please take a short survey to help us improve our website.

RELATED